

(45) Proceed northerly along the 600-foot elevation line for approximately 4 miles to the Harpers Ferry National Historical Park south boundary line; then

(46) Proceed east and north approximately 0.75 mile along the Harpers Ferry National Historical Park boundary line, returning to the beginning point.

[T.D. TTB-106, 77 FR 56548, Sept. 13, 2012]

§ 9.226 Inwood Valley.

(a) *Name.* The name of the viticultural area described in this section is “Inwood Valley”. For purposes of part 4 of this chapter, “Inwood Valley” is a term of viticultural significance.

(b) *Approved maps.* The five United States Geological Survey 1:24,000 scale topographic maps used to determine the boundary of the Inwood Valley viticultural area are titled:

(1) Clough Gulch, California—Shasta County, Provisional edition 1985;

(2) Inwood, California—Shasta County, Provisional edition 1985;

(3) Hagaman Gulch, California—Shasta County, Provisional edition 1985;

(4) Shingletown, California—Shasta County, Provisional edition 1985; and

(5) Tuscan Buttes NE., California, 1965, Photoinspected 1976.

(c) *Boundary.* The Inwood Valley viticultural area is located in Shasta County, California. The boundary of the Inwood Valley viticultural area is as described below:

(1) The beginning point is on the Clough Gulch map at BM (Benchmark) 1254.4 located along State Route 44 in T31N/R2W. From the beginning point, proceed east-northeasterly in a straight line approximately 4.1 miles, onto the Inwood map, to the 1,786-foot elevation point, section 17, T31N/R1W; then

(2) Proceed east-northeasterly in a straight line approximately 2.1 miles to the 2,086-foot elevation point, section 15, T31N/R1W; then

(3) Proceed north-northeasterly in a straight line approximately 0.7 mile to the marked 1,648-foot elevation point (which should be marked as 2,648 feet based on its two adjacent elevation lines) on Bear Creek Ridge, section 10, T31N/R1W; then

(4) Proceed east-northeasterly in a straight line approximately 0.8 mile to the 2,952-foot elevation point (located between two transmission lines), section 11, T31N/R1W; then

(5) Proceed east-northeasterly in a straight line approximately 1.2 miles to the 3,042-foot summit of Blue Mountain, section 1, T31N/R1W; then

(6) Proceed easterly in a straight line approximately 0.7 mile, crossing over the R1W/R1E “Mt. Diablo Meridian” line, to the 3,104-foot elevation point, section 6, T31N/R1E; then

(7) Proceed east-northeasterly in a straight line approximately 2.2 miles to the summit of Alamine Peak, section 32, T32N/R1E; then

(8) Proceed southeasterly in a straight line approximately 2.1 miles, onto the Hagaman Gulch map, to Bear Pen Springs, section 10, T31N/R1E; then

(9) Proceed west-southwesterly in a straight line approximately 0.8 mile to the 3,373-foot summit of Chalk Mountain, section 9, T31N/R1E; then

(10) Proceed south-southwesterly in a straight line approximately 1 mile, returning to the Inwood map, to 2,756-foot elevation point, section 17, T31N/R1E; then

(11) Proceed south in a straight line approximately 0.6 mile to the intersection of that line with an improved road marked “Private” at the southern boundary of section 17, T31N/R1E; then

(12) Proceed south-southwesterly along that “Private” road approximately 1.6 miles to the marked gate of the “Private” road at the road’s intersection with unnamed improved and unimproved roads, section 29, T31N/R1E; then

(13) Proceed southwesterly in a straight line approximately 1.6 miles, onto the Shingletown map, to the intersection of that line with State Route 44 and an unnamed improved road (known locally as Ash Creek Road), section 31, T31N/R1E; then

(14) Proceed southwesterly in a straight line approximately 0.2 miles to the 3,334-foot elevation point, section 31, T31N/R1E; then

(15) Proceed southwesterly in a straight line approximately 1.5 miles, crossing over the R1W/R1E “Mt. Diablo

Meridian" line, to the 3,029-foot elevation point on Shingletown Ridge, section 1, T30N/R1W; then

(16) Proceed westerly in a straight line approximately 1.6 miles to the 2,435-foot elevation point, section 3, T30N/R1W; then

(17) Proceed west-southwesterly in a straight line approximately 1.7 miles to the 2,065-foot elevation point (south-east of a marked Borrow Pit), section 8, T30N/R1W; then

(18) Proceed west-northwesterly in a straight line approximately 5.2 miles, onto the Tuscan Buttes NE map, to the 956-foot elevation point near an unnamed spring in section 33, T31N/R2W; then

(19) Proceed north in a straight line approximately 1.7 miles, onto the Clough Gulch map, to BM 1048.1 on State Route 44, section 28, T31N/R2W; then

(20) Proceed east along State Route 44 approximately 1.1 miles, returning to the beginning point.

[T.D. TTB-107, 77 FR 56544, Sept. 13, 2012]

§ 9.227 Ancient Lakes of Columbia Valley.

(a) *Name.* The name of the viticultural area described in this section is "Ancient Lakes of Columbia Valley". For purposes of part 4 of this chapter, "Ancient Lakes of Columbia Valley" is a term of viticultural significance.

(b) *Approved maps.* The 12 United States Geological Survey (USGS) 1:24,000 scale topographic maps used to determine the boundary of the Ancient Lakes of Columbia Valley viticultural area are titled:

- (1) West Bar, Washington, 1966;
- (2) Rock Island Dam, Washington, 1966;
- (3) Appledale, Washington, 1966, photoinspected 1976;
- (4) Monument Hill, Washington—Grant County, 1966;
- (5) Ephrata SW., Washington—Grant County, 1956;
- (6) Winchester, Washington—Grant County, 1966;
- (7) Winchester SW., Washington—Grant County, 1966, photorevised 1978;
- (8) Royal City, Washington—Grant County, provisional edition 1986 (formerly named Smyrna);

(9) Beverly NE., Washington—Grant County, 1965;

(10) Vantage, Washington, 1965, photorevised 1978;

(11) Ginkgo, Washington, 1953, photorevised 1978; and

(12) Cape Horn SE., Washington, 1966, photoinspected 1975.

(c) *Boundary.* The Ancient Lakes of Columbia Valley viticultural area is located in Douglas, Grant, and Kittitas Counties in central Washington. The boundary of the Ancient Lakes of Columbia Valley viticultural area is as described below:

(1) The beginning point is on the West Bar map where the western shoreline of the Columbia River in Kittitas County intersects with the north boundary line of section 8, T20N/R22E. Proceed east along the section boundaries for approximately 4.35 miles, over the Columbia River and into Douglas County, to the intersection of the line with the Grant and Douglas Counties common boundary line (concurrent with the R22E and R23E common line) at the northwest corner of section 12, T20N/R22E; then

(2) Proceed north along the Grant and Douglas Counties common boundary line for approximately 2.25 miles, onto the Rock Island Dam map, to the northwest corner of section 31, T21N/R23E; then

(3) Proceed east in a straight line along the section boundaries for approximately 12.1 miles, over the Appledale and Monument Hills maps, onto the Ephrata SW map to the intersection of the line with the R24E and R25E common line at the northwest corner of section 36, T21N/R24E; then

(4) Proceed south along the R24E and R25E common line for approximately 22.5 miles, over the Winchester and Winchester SW maps, onto the Royal City map, passing over the West Canal and into the Frenchman Hills, to the southwest corner of section 12, T17N/R24E (concurrent with the intersection of the R24E and R25E common line and a single transmission line); then

(5) Proceed west in a straight line along the section boundaries (marked for 3 sections by the single transmission line) for approximately 4 miles, onto the Beverly NE map, to the